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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

GOD HAVE MERCY!

MURDER IN THE CAPITAL!

Treason Stabs the Nation's Heart!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED!

SECRETARY SEWARD ASSASSINATED.

APRIL 15, 2:45 A. M.—"One can take no more revenge on one's country than on one's own father," wrote a Greek philosopher two thousand years ago. In these days, we have laws for the punishment of parricide.

But what punishment is adequate for the wretches who in an hour like this have looted the Nation's Right Hand, and have struck down the Nation's Head? Words are too weak to embody the curses which will be hurled upon them by an indignant people.

"In the midst of life we are in death." The nation's *gloria in excelsis* is rudely and discordantly changed to the *misereere*. The whole land will mourn as one man. May God in his infinite mercy have mercy upon an afflicted people.

(Special to the Western Association Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 15, 12:30 A. M.—The President was shot in the theater to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at the theater. Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No arteries were cut.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theater, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theater was densely crowded, and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming, "Sic semper tyranni," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the 20 tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side of the stage making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theater, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rushed to their feet, rushing to the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt interruption of theatrical performances. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard, "Stand back—give him air; has any one stimulants?" After this there was a hasty examination. It was found the President had been shot through the head, above the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was coming out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theater.

The Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition. On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushion resting chair on which the President had been sitting. Also on the partition, and on the floor a common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet. A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President.

It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the cabinet, Messrs. Sumner, Bepoy, and Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hayes, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly; the blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeon used every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description. The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theater till fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock.

Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time. The President started to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well. Because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant was to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmead, of Mass., bid him good by.

When the excitement at the theater was at its highest reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been killed. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were around his door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited, that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered; but the facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call was answered by a colored servant.

He said he had come from Dr. Veeder, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine, he still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber, he pushed the servant aside and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room.

He was met by Mr. Fred Seward, whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a bill, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed to the chamber and attacked Mr. Seward, the paymaster of the United States Army, Mr. Hansol, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in his neck, but severing it, he thought, and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

The injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of the other, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured. Secretaries Stanton and Wells, and other prominent officers of the Government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting of course intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there; many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home. The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow.

Many shed tears.

Two military authorities here have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction in order if possible to arrest the assassin. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose. The attack both at the theater and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour, 10 o'clock, thus showing a preconcerted plan to attack these gentlemen.

Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the board of police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 12:30 A. M.—To Maj. General Dix: This evening at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theater, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Major Redburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached most stealthily behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theater. The pistol shot entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now about dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same one or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartment under the pretense of having a prescription, and was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately pushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the Secretary. It is hoped the wound may not be mortal, my apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

Two nurses alarmed Mr. Fred Seward, who was in an adjoining room. He rushed to his father's room, and was met by the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Mr. Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theater this evening, but he started to Burlington at six this evening.

At a cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present, the subject of the State of the country or the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of the Government in Virginia.

All members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance on the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, and he and Fred were both unconscious.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. J. H. LOWRY.

We cordially endorse the call for Hon. J. H. Lowry to become a candidate for Congress in the Third District. No man in the State has been truer to the country in the day of its extreme need and peril. No able champion of the Union cause has occupied a seat in our Legislature, and none will be found more worthy or more competent to represent his district and State in the national council.

We trust he will not decline the proposal of his name, and if he does not, we are sure the Union men in the Third District will give him their unanimous support.

A Voice from Hart County—Third Congressional District.

(Under auspices of the Union Press.)
MUNFORDVILLE, April 15, 1865.

As the time is rapidly approaching when we will be called on to exercise one of the dearest rights of American citizens in the next Congress of the United States, I feel it a small space in your paper to suggest the name of the Hon. J. H. Lowry, the present member of the General Assembly of Kentucky from the county of Todd. Mr. Lowry is a gentleman of decided ability, an able lawyer, a fine speaker, a ready debater, and highest integrity; a devoted Union man, in favor of putting down the rebellion and sustaining the Government. As a member of the Legislature, voted for the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. Should Mr. Lowry consent for his name to be presented to the Legislature, voted for the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. Should Mr. Lowry consent for his name to be presented to the Legislature, voted for the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

Napoleon will spend the summer in the country for the benefit of his health.

The Mobile papers confirm the fall of the city. Twenty-three guns were captured by our troops.

General Ord, having moved his headquarters into Richmond, supercedes Wells in the command.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

We print elsewhere a very interesting report of a committee appointed by General Palmer to inquire into the condition of colored schools in this city. It furnishes a striking commentary on the constant assertion of pro-slavery malignants that the negro will not take care of himself, and must choose between bondage and destruction, because of his innate and incurable lack of self-reliance, that the negro population in this city accomplish so much (little as it is), in the education of their children, against every discouragement, without the assistance, or even, hitherto, the countenance of the white population. There is a very considerable amount of property in the hands of colored people here. They are taxed with punctual care in support of the free schools for white children. There are no free schools for their own. They pay their taxes cheerfully, and then proceed to spend several thousand dollars per annum in educating their own children.

We commend this report to the reader. It contains many interesting facts, and suggestions that will gain in importance hereafter. In the very near future, the negro in this State as elsewhere in the rescued Republic, is to have the enjoyment of the "inalienable rights," "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Such measure of culture as he is able to attain to, he will seek, and will reach in one way or another. It is already, even infinitely to the interest of both races and of all parties concerned, that he should rise out of ignorance and barbarism as rapidly and as soon as possible.

Coercion removed, we must plant in its place elevated human motives. Having tried the experiment of keeping the negro a slave and a savage, and having brought the nation to the very brink of chaos in the trial, it is high time to begin the opposite experiment of making him a free man and a citizen. Civilization and freedom are indissolubly bound together. And so of bondage and barbarism. If slavery is right, the negro enforcing ignorance of the slave are unquestionably justifiable. But right or wrong, when slavery is overthrown, it becomes a matter of universal public concern, that the mental and moral condition inseparable from thorough servitude, should be supplanted by that appropriate and essential to freedom.

Even the determined enemies to emancipation in Maryland, when they found the measure about to triumph, came out manfully in favor of generous provisions for the education of the freedmen. It is as much of an anomaly and a peril, to have a class of free savages in society, as to have a class of cultivated slaves.

It seems to us therefore that we are serving society and the State not less than the colored race, by rendering such assistance as will give them at least an even chance, with others in securing the blessings of education. Duty, policy and fair play all coincide here.

We shall have occasion to recur to this subject hereafter. Gen. Palmer vindicates Africa's integrity and indomitable patriotism by interesting himself in this matter. His eye is clear enough to see that we have started in a new era. Our old fogies will discover this in the course of time, and will then begin to turn away from the counsels of the rheumy and steadily ossifying political faction which has bound itself and would fain bind the State to a regime that is dead, and a policy that is obsolete.

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And Mr. James Guthrie, six days after Donelson's fall, in the *Journal*, declared: "We should exercise the largest forbearance and forgiveness, compatible with the restoration of the Union. We should forgive our enemies, if they will repent, ask forgiveness, acknowledge they are in the wrong, and come back. All who lay down their arms, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. Let us receive back on terms of equality all who are honest, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. Let us receive back on terms of equality all who are honest, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty."

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Discriminating Magnanimity and Qualified, or Constitutional Amnesties.

(For the Union Press.)

The Louisville Journal after the fall of Donelson, said there was no failed publication in the regions of the damned which would not be lent to the leading invaders of the Southern people; that the original leaders of the rebellion should be held to a stern account, and specially excepted from any amnesty to the body of the people in the rebellion; and that the volunteers who had faith return within a limited time to their allegiance.

And Mr. James Guthrie, six days after Donelson's fall, in the *Journal*, declared: "We should exercise the largest forbearance and forgiveness, compatible with the restoration of the Union. We should forgive our enemies, if they will repent, ask forgiveness, acknowledge they are in the wrong, and come back. All who lay down their arms, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. Let us receive back on terms of equality all who are honest, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. Let us receive back on terms of equality all who are honest, and who will voluntarily have an amnesty."

We want the Southern masses for their production of food, and for their aid to help us pay the taxes on the enormous debt they have forced upon the country by their struggle to discover and destroy the domestic artists. The foreign world is represented by Sir George Hayter's "Painter in Ordinary," and a new picture of "Latimer Freaching."

The Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia will be opened with the collection of new pictures about the 1st of May. Several beautiful ones are

**NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUTLERS' GOODS,**
AT EASTERN PRICES.
405 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
77 443

SUNDRIES.

SUGARS.
20 lbs prime Cuba Sugar;
20 " prime Porto Rico Sugar;
20 " Choice New Orleans Sugar;
10 lbs crushed Sugar;
20 " Coffee Sugar;
20 " B " Sugar;
20 " powdered Sugar;
In store and for sale by
D. B. BENEDICT & SON,
112 1/2 N.

COFFEES.
10 bags choice Rio Coffee;
In store and for sale by
D. B. BENEDICT & SON,
112 1/2 N.

JAVA COFFEES.
10 bags choice old Government Java Coffee,
For sale, by
A. H. & W. O. GARRETT,
the Main street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

A Office U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, Louisville, Ky., April 10, 1905.
Sealed and duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, THE 15th DAY OF APRIL, 1905, for bidding on BEST BEEF, in the amount of 100,000 pounds, in the market of Kentucky, as at present existing, excepting the city of Louisville, Ky., and the counties of Jefferson and Shelby, and the State of Indiana.
This contract shall commence on the 1st day of May, and end on the 1st day of June, 1905.
The bids shall be from steers weighing not less than five hundred (500) pounds net each, shall be delivered in equal quantities of 10,000 pounds each, and shall be delivered and killed (toss) to be examined, in such quantities as shall from time to time be required for the troops, and the quantities so shall be designated by the commanding officer.

livered under this contract, shall be cut off at the fourth vertical joint and the broadest trimmed down; the shanks of the horns shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the hump and hind joint.

Payments will be made to the contractor as the stock is furnished by the Government for that purpose, and on forms made out by the contractor.

No proposal will be entertained unless the following specifications are complied with:

FIRST—PROPOSAL.

The bidder/firsted hereby agree to enter into a contract based on the accompanying advertisement, to supply all the horses and mules required by the United States troops stationed in the Department of Kentucky, and to be constituted, excepting the city of Louisville, Ky., and Kentucky River, for the purpose of supplying the troops in the vicinity for two (2) months, commencing on the first day of May, 1901, at _____ cents and _____ mill a per pound.

(Signature) _____

_____ in the county of _____ and State of _____

The undersigned hereby bind themselves to enter into bonds in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars to the United States Marshal at New Orleans, Louisiana, to pay the sum of five thousand dollars to him (or them) under the following conditions, to wit:—

Signature of contract made this _____ day of _____ 19____.

THIRD.

The pecuniary ability of the party or parties proposing and the ability of the guaranties cannot be certified by the United States Marshal.

FOURTH.

The proposal must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the party makes the proposal in good faith, and has no interest direct or indirect in any other contract for the same or similar work, and that the proposer has never knowingly defrauded the Government of the United States, or by any means sought to injure or defraud with the people of the United States.

Any bond concerned as proposer or surety must sign his own name.

Any certificate, affidavit, &c., must be made in duplicate.

Separate bids will be received for furnishing fuel to the troops stationed in an around Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., and vicinity.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

H. C. SYMONDS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; No. 772
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY; J. SS.
United States of America

vs.

Thos. B. Scott, &c.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States of Kentucky, for the District of Kentucky, on the first day of April, for the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, by Joselyn Tate, Esquire, Attorney for the United States at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, against Thos. B. Scott, et al., in behalf of the United-States of America, alleging that said defendants have committed certain offenses during the year 1962, has done the acts and committed the crimes therein charged upon them, and that the grand jury of Congress, appearing 17th July, 1962, entitled, "An act to suppress, correctively, to punish treason and rebellion, and to confiscate and divide the lands of traitors, rebels and confederates," passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, and that said Thomas B. Scott, at the time that he sold said acts and committed and offered to sell the property following, viz: Twenty-two hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Lincoln, State of Kentucky, owned by said Thos. B. Scott by Andrew J. Watts, in the hands of said defendant, evidence of which was shown by said defendant and fifty dollars each, dated March, 1890, and parcels

[illegible]

six hundred and eight dollars in gold coin, alleged in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 29th day of March, 1862, by the United States Marshal of said State; that said coin was proceeding from the State of Kentucky to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States in respect to the trade and intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the said coin and articles, and that the said coin and articles be sold at public sale, and that the same may be condemned as forfeited to the said Government.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said article or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next June term, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1895, there to and therein interpose their claims and to make

their allegations in that behalf.

JOSEPH T. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
Attorney.
Dated: April 1, 1965. enr-145

ARMY HORSES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Louisville, March 30, 1965.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—I will purchase in open market at the Government Stables at Louisville, Ky., all horses offered suitable for artillery purposes, which fill the following specifications: Artillery horses must be of dark color, sound in all particulars, strong,

ness, in good flesh and condition, from (6) six to (10) ten years old, not less than (15) fifteen and a half hands high, and (2) horses of the same age, (1) one to (10) ten years old, and fifty pounds. Price paid (\$175) one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

By order of Brer. Brig. Gen. JAMES A. KIM, in charge of First Division, Quartermaster General's office.

March-36t JOHN T. ALLEN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 23, 1861.

CAVALRY HORSE WANTED.—I will purchase in open market at the Government Stables in Louisville, Ky., all horses offered suitable for Cavalry purposes. I will fill the order for Cavalry horses in the order must be found in all particulars, well broken, in full

bleed and good condition, from (5) fifteen to (6) sixteen hands high, from (3) five to (5) nine years old and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes. Horses between (9) nine and (10) ten years of age, if still vigorous, -sprightly and healthy, will be accepted. Price paid (\$65.00 one hundred and six 7-50 dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. E. KEN, in charge of First Div. Quartermaster General's Office, mar21-36t J. H. T. ALLEN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE ASSOCIATED
 ourselves together under the name and style of
HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN & CO for the purpose of conduct-
 ing a WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION
 BUSINESS, and hope, by prompt attention to business, to
 merit a liberal portion of the patronage
 of our friends.
J. A. H. HUTCHINGS,
D. A. DUNCAN,
W. W. FRAZER,
BEN. C. WEAVER.

DAVID R. HUTCHINGS,
of Logan County, Ky.
W. W. FRAZER,
of Logan County, Ky.

HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leaf Tobacco & Country Produce

**North Side Main St., bet. 7th and 8th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Strict attention paid to the sale of Bacon, Lard, Pork
Wheat, Flour and Whiskey. Orders and consignments

nt,

OPTICIAN.

TON

BY

A detailed illustration of a pair of eyeglasses with round lenses and a dark frame, positioned centrally below the 'OPTICIAN.' text. The glasses are shown from a slightly elevated perspective, with the temples extending outwards.

LOUISVILLE
OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

E. SINCERE, Optician,



A highly improved Spheroidal Spectacle Glasses. If adjusted to the eye by himself, they cannot fail to improve the most failing eye.

The most perfect self-

LS,                                                                                                        

Artificial Eyes Inserted without Causing Pain.

MOLASSES—
160 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses, new crop;
In store and for sale by

100 11
